

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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September 14.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of whose death
 while President this is the anniversary,
 was one of the most remarkable of Ameri-
 cans. Brought in a school of politics
 heavily weighted with emotion, he be-
 came an intellectual force rarely if ever
 surpassed in our public life. If we were
 asked to say in what particular respect
 he was distinguished, we should probably
 reply that it was in the degree in which
 he embodied the genius of American
 democracy. No one had in his heart a
 stronger sympathy for democracy or in
 his mind a better understanding of it.
 He saw its difficulties as he felt its vir-
 tues. He knew its powers and its limita-
 tions. Being of it by nature as well as
 by birth, its ways were his.

Identifying himself always with his
 fellows, yet aiming always at the best,
 he systematically preferred to exert what
 influence he had through the chan-
 nels of cooperation rather than resort
 to the shock of official leadership. His
 ideas were apt to bear the labels of other
 names. Notwithstanding he was Presi-
 dent during a period in some respects
 unprecedented for political development
 and transformation, his policies were
 woven into the public mind rather than
 stamped upon it. In acquiring his
 peculiar and enviable fame for fitness
 for the Presidency, and his undisputed
 title of President in fact as in name,
 he was more marked for self-suppres-
 sion than for masterfulness. But al-
 though while he was the Executive the
 public seemed to lead, that leader was
 always the public's better self.

The result of MCKINLEY'S manage-
 ment of our national affairs was a sense
 of public repose and of confidence in the
 government that made his term a shin-
 ing mark in our national history. Never
 was the democratic ideal more devotedly
 and ably guarded or more fully real-
 ized than in the time of the statesman
 whose life Americans to-day re-
 member with reverence and affection.

No Further Concession to the Boers.

According to a Parliamentary paper
 issued in London last week, the recent
 conference between the Colonial Secre-
 tary, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, and the
 Boer Generals, BOTHA, DE WET and DE
 LAUREY, proved entirely abortive. The
 Boer Generals, it appears, disclaimed
 any intention of conceding in any degree
 from the engagement into which they
 entered at the time of their surrender,
 but they expressed the hope that certain
 additional concessions would be made
 by the British Government. Mr. CHAM-
 BERLAIN, on his part, declined to supple-
 ment the conditions of peace agreed
 upon at Vereeniging, or again to dis-
 cuss proposals which were there put
 forward and rejected. Gen. DE WET,
 who, with his fellow commanders, has
 returned to Holland, has appealed to the
 Dutch to give what, he says, cannot be
 looked for from England, to wit: help
 for the Boer widows and orphans, and
 for the burghers who have been maimed
 and rendered helpless in the course of
 their struggle for liberty.

Some of the requests included in the
 list submitted by the Boer Generals to
 the Colonial Secretary seem to have
 been superfluous and to have been
 prompted by a failure fully to compre-
 hend the terms of the Vereeniging agree-
 ment and the interpretation of them
 since made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the
 House of Commons. Thus it was
 needless to demand equal rights for
 the English and Dutch languages in the
 schools and courts of the Transvaal
 and Orange River territories, for these
 rights the British Government is under-
 stood to have conceded. Inasmuch, too,
 as one of the conditions of the agree-
 ment for surrender was that Lord Kitch-
 ener's proclamation of Aug. 7, 1901,
 should be recalled, it seems logically
 to follow that burghers will be reinstated
 in the ownership of farms confiscated
 or sold under the rescinded decree.

As to the request that the British Gov-
 ernment should reconsider its decision
 to add a portion of the Transvaal to
 Natal, it is scarcely reasonable to ex-
 pect that a successful combatant should
 forbear to take precautions against a
 renewal of war by incorporating with
 a colony of indisputable loyalty
 passos like Laing's Nek, which are of
 great strategic importance. Mr. CHAM-
 BERLAIN seems also to have been jus-
 tified in refusing to permit men whose
 good faith is open to grave suspicion
 to return. We surmise that it was a
 desire to oblige their Dutch creditors
 that caused the Boer Generals to ask
 the British Government to assume pay-
 ment of the lawful obligations of the
 late South African republics, including
 those incurred during the war. The
 French plenipotentiaries at Frankfort
 would scarcely have pressed with con-
 fidence the demand that Prussia and her
 German allies should assume that prop-
 erty of the French public debt in-
 cluding the part incurred during the
 war of 1870-71, which would have de-
 volved upon the annexed provinces,
 Alsace-Lorraine.

It seems that during the conference
 in London Gen. BOTHA expressed the
 opinion, which he has since reaffirmed,
 at Amsterdam, that the appropriation
 of fifteen million dollars made by the
 British Government would prove inade-
 quate to compensate for all losses oc-
 casioned by the British troops, through
 the use, removal, burning or destruction

by other means of private property.
 Such a sum, he said, would leave no
 margin for the relief of widows and
 orphans. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply,
 asserted that Great Britain's donation of
 fifteen million dollars to a conquered
 people was an act of unexampled lib-
 erality. We would not for a moment
 dispute that herein Great Britain was
 far more magnanimous than was Prus-
 sia in her treatment of France in 1871.
 When BISMARCK extorted from the
 beaten enemy, not only a large and val-
 uable slice of territory, but also a billion
 of dollars. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is mis-
 taken, however, in asserting that there
 were no precedents for England's course.
 He forgot that, by the Treaty of Guada-
 lupe Hidalgo, the United States made a
 present of a large sum of money to Mex-
 ico, nominally by way of compensation
 for territory which was already in our
 possession. He also forgot that, by the
 Treaty of Paris in 1898, we gave Spain
 twenty million dollars, although we
 could have obtained the evacuation of
 Cuba and secured the Philippines as well
 as Porto Rico without the payment of a
 cent.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN also betrayed a
 strange confusion of thought when he
 compared Great Britain's treatment of
 the Boers with the treatment of the
 South by the North after the Civil War
 in the United States. He pointed out
 that the North gave the Southerners
 their lives and their liberties, and that,
 after the lapse of about ten years, it
 gave them votes. But the North, he
 added, did not give the ex-Confederates
 any money compensation for their
 losses. He is blind to the distinction
 between the Confederates and the Boers.
 The former were rebels; the latter were
 citizens of independent commonwealths,
 to wit: the Orange Free State and the
 South African Republic. The upholders
 of the Union were unable to do so
 desperately during the anxious winter
 of 1860-61. The British Government, as
 represented by the head of the Colonial
 Office, made no effort to avert a war
 in South Africa, but, on the contrary,
 drove the Boers into war by insisting
 in the teeth of treaties upon interference
 in the local concerns of the Transvaal.

No clear-sighted and honest man
 would undertake to draw a parallel
 between the high-minded effort of our
 Northern States to preserve the Ameri-
 can Union and England's ruthless de-
 termination to subjugate the puny
 Boer republics.

Mr. WATTS'S Social Diatribes.
 We print in another column a reply by
 Mr. HENRY WATTS to criticisms made
 upon his recent assault on the "smart
 set." It is to appear in his paper, the
 Louisville Courier-Journal, of to-day.

Mr. WATTS, it will be seen, con-
 tinues to take the "smart set," or the
 "Four Hundred," very seriously, and by
 so doing gives to this very limited social
 circle an importance it has not, as an
 American social development. More-
 over, if he thinks he is hurting its feelings
 he is very much mistaken. The "smart
 set" will be flattered by the distinction
 he gives it. If these people are not
 serenely indifferent to such assaults,
 they are gratified by them. They like
 to be published abroad as deliciously
 wicked.

At any rate, they are determined to
 do as they please, without regard for
 anybody's opinion. They feel that they
 have in their mere wealth a security
 which cannot be taken away. They
 may not seek notoriety with premedita-
 tion, but they are not averse to it.
 Their life is the most advertised
 show of modern times. They are public
 characters and are conscious that they
 are acting on a stage before all the peo-
 ple. Instances are not wanting among
 them where individual actors of the
 company have taken pains to provoke
 advertisement by their antics. The sav-
 agery of Mr. WATTS only tickles
 their vanity or they are indifferent to it.

If the people of the "smart set" were
 let alone to amuse themselves in the
 frivolous and childish ways their tastes
 dictate, as men and women of no re-
 presentative importance, they would be
 deprived of what gives zest and, largely,
 the only zest, to their usually humdrum
 lives—publicity. They would soon get
 tired of their monotonies if their
 folly was not talked about as a serious
 social development, and pictured for the
 wonderment of the vulgar.

Mr. WATTS continues to castigate
 this "set" as immoral, "licentious."
 Now, while it is true enough that there
 is a low tone of morality in it, it is
 a low tone of morality in it, it is
 "licentiousness" is not frequent among
 its members. Usually they pretend to
 be more wicked than they are, just as
 their assumed cosmopolitanism is largely
 only a cover for real provinciality.
 They are a comparatively small crowd,
 with social relations only among them-
 selves, and the consequence is that the
 "set" is as full of petty gossip as an
 old women's country "tea fight." Their
 few subjects of conversation are beaten
 threadbare, and their idle imaginations,
 described, not untruthfully, by Mr. WATTS
 as morbidly tarnished, are quick to
 seek employment in conjuring up wick-
 edness in their little world, even where
 there is only the semblance of it.

Of course, there is some moral rotte-
 ness. The prevailing tone is low, the life
 is dull, and vicious indulgences appeal
 to over-stimulated tastes. That always
 happens in a society sufficed with
 luxury. It has been so since the world
 began, and that this corruption will
 increase fastest in a society without
 ideals that rise above mere animal en-
 joyment, without public spirit, without
 a sense of public obligation, without
 dignity, is inevitable, of course. The
 seeds of corruption are present in the
 low moral tone of such a "set," its intel-
 lectual vacuity and its appetite for un-
 cleanliness, but positively scandalous con-
 duct is unusual enough in it to be an
 exhibition which piques curiosity. It is
 not yet taken as a matter of course.

Mr. WATTS is justified in attributing
 moral degeneration to the women of
 this society. Undoubtedly looseness
 of speech has gone to an extreme with
 some of these women, which is not un-
 common in feminine ranks frankly dis-

reputable. For example, not long since,
 at a fashionable dinner, a man of the
 older school sat next to a young woman
 who had lately "come out." Across the
 table her mother, a notable social figure,
 entertained her neighbor with loud lan-
 guage and references so "broad" and
 even positively indecent that the gen-
 tleman was amazed, and more especially,
 that a mother should keep up that sort
 of talk in the presence of her young
 daughter; but glancing at the girl he
 discovered that her face showed only
 signs of amusement. Profane expres-
 sions once supposed to be confined to
 men and to vice women are now poured
 forth from feminine mouths of this
 set. Little of the flavor of pure and
 romantic sentiment can remain in such
 surroundings.

This is all very vulgar; but Mr. WATTS
 need not deplore it as a danger-
 ous social symptom. It is only a superfi-
 cial and an ephemeral disease. Those
 people are too trifling to be leaders
 and too coarse and crude in their social
 tastes, too feverish in their novel en-
 joyment of wealth to be exemplars at a
 period of enlightenment. Fortunately,
 they segregate themselves to build up a
 permanent society, and in their own
 "set" by themselves let them remain
 to illustrate anew the powerlessness of
 money alone to give grace and dignity to
 a society. It is a show for the ground-
 ings. Every cultivated mind can con-
 trast it with genuine social splendor and
 measure its barbarous use of wealth by a
 standard which refined civilization, his-
 torical and contemporary, has estab-
 lished firmly.

War in a Palace of Mind.

Why is genius so full of nerves and
 quick in quarrel? Trouble seethes even
 in the bosom of that world-renowned
 shrine, the Franklin Inn Club of Phila-
 delphia. Although only one of the many
 collections of authors in that town, this
 club is revered wherever it is known and
 the satisfaction of belonging to it must
 be immense. There are excellent clubs
 of excellent authors in Bustleton, West
 Philadelphia has several literatures of
 its own, housed in appropriate and even
 magnificent buildings. The Associated
 Poets of Manayunk, the Bards' Club of
 Pottsville, the Club of the Lute and Flute
 of Tinicum Island are familiar to every
 well-stored mind. But the Franklin
 Inn Club has a peculiar radiance that is
 envied by some of the celestial minds
 of other literary combinations. "It is
 the BIBLE of clubs," as a distinguished
 member of it has said.

The Franklin Inn Club consists of
 Seniors, whose aureoles are distinctly
 visible even in the daytime, and of
 Juniors, whose nimbus is gathering.
 The Seniors and the Juniors are at dag-
 gers drawn on these points:

1. Shall the club be kept open after midnight?
2. Shall there be a piano in the club?
3. If there is a piano, shall there be playing of it and singing at any hour of night or morning?

On all these questions the Seniors
 vote No and the Juniors Yes. What are
 these giddy Philadelphia GOETTES try-
 ing to do? Do they want a variety
 show in a classical temple? Do they
 want a Palace of Mind turned into an
 all-night house? Boston authors' clubs
 shut up at 11 P. M. Indiana authors
 go to bed not later than 9:30 P. M. Syn-
 cuate writers take a nap every afternoon
 and "retire," as they say, at 10 or 10:15
 at the latest. The hours of Chicago,
 Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota novelists
 are from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. and even then
 they can't keep up with their orders.
 All the authority is against the springals.
 An author is a business man or woman
 who has to get up early and, if possible,
 bright, every workday. Authors have
 no time to hear the chiming at midnight.
 They play on the typewriter, not the
 piano. They don't sing. They listen to
 the boy "singing out for copy."

The Juniors of the Franklin Inn Club
 ought to be in their nightgowns by half-
 past eight o'clock.

The Navy in the War Game.

An impartial observer, not connected
 officially with either service, presents
 elsewhere to-day an interesting review
 of the recent war game between the
 army and the navy, setting forth for
 the first time the navy's view of some of
 the different engagements, and giving
 the reasons in support thereof. He
 describes also the spectacular and popu-
 lar elements of the operations, noting
 several points made clear by the game
 in a way to interest those for whom
 technicalities have no charm.

The principal operation described by
 our correspondent is the forcing of The
 Race by the fleet on the night of Sept.
 4. This, the navy thinks it accom-
 plished successfully, though with the
 loss of one vessel, and by so doing it
 gained possession of Long Island Sound.
 The Brooklyn and the Olympia were
 sent to draw the fire of the forts guarding
 The Race; Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island;
 Fort Michie, on Great Gull Island, and
 Fort Terry, on Plum Island. These
 two vessels were within two miles of
 the forts before they were discovered,
 a fact indicating perhaps unskillful use
 of the searchlights by the garrisons of
 the forts, though as there had been
 constant practice with these lights, it
 possibly shows an actual weakness in
 them as implements of defense.

While the cruisers were drawing the
 fire of the forts, the battleships stole in
 unobserved, and when they were dis-
 covered had gained, in the opinion of
 their officers, a position beyond the
 radius of action of Fort Wright's guns
 and inside of the zone of fire of the mor-
 tars at Fort Terry. To understand this
 latter statement, it must be remem-
 bered that mortars are used for indirect
 plunging firing only, and that they must
 have a high elevation if their projectiles
 are to fall at the right angle to inflict
 damage. If a vessel can sail so close to
 the mortars that their projectiles pass
 above and fall beyond her, the mortars
 are useless; and, as her guns are capable
 of direct fire, she retains her offensive
 power in full.

Admiral HIGGINSON'S battleships, the
 navy believes, were able to get inside of
 the zone of mortar fire, while at the same

time they were protected by the con-
 figuration of the ground and the "lay
 of the land" from the fire of two of the
 forts. If the Board of Arbitration de-
 cides that the navy's view is correct,
 important changes at the three forts will
 become necessary immediately.

Similarly, Admiral HIGGINSON con-
 sidered that by discovering and placing
 his ships within a "dead angle" in the
 fire of the forts protecting Newport, he
 was able to enter Narragansett Bay, and
 constructively destroy Newport and
 Providence.

A point of value demonstrated by
 the maneuvers is that searchlights are
 not so effective as they were thought
 to be in detecting hostile vessels and
 that they are not so blinding to the
 steersmen as they were expected to be.
 One clause of the rules of the game
 provided for a signal from a vessel
 when the searchlight glare was found to
 interfere with the steersman, and for the
 immediate withdrawal of the light
 from the pilot house of the ship so sig-
 naling; but our observer does not men-
 tion that any such signal was given,
 and it seems that the value of search-
 lights, both defensive and offensive,
 has been overestimated.

The joint maneuvers of the Russian
 Army and Navy last year, the results
 of which have not been published, were
 the first of their kind. Our war game
 is the second. Its results will probably
 not be made public in full; but our cor-
 respondent indicates that they will be
 highly important.

Mr. Mitchell's Confession.

In a speech in Philadelphia on Friday
 night President MITCHELL of the United
 Mine Workers took one of the most
 effective of all steps toward ending
 the coal strike. He cut the ground from
 under the people who have greatly pro-
 longed the strike by backing up
 Mr. MITCHELL'S demands for arbitration.
 We are not likely to hear more of
 it after his statement in Phila-
 delphia that his followers are unalter-
 ably opposed to arbitration that binds
 in other words, "compulsory" arbi-
 tration. The original MITCHELL call
 for arbitration was a trick of strategy.

This clamor for arbitration has been
 intense and imperative even to the point
 of demanding that the mines should be
 seized by the State, unless the owners
 would submit to the dictation of out-
 siders appointed to "settle" the strike.
 The false hopes it raised have misled
 the strikers into weeks of suffering and
 indirectly have cost the public vast sums
 of money and immeasurable trouble.

Now, if the Governor of Pennsylvania
 will make the exertion proper to his office
 to protect men desiring to mine coal
 from the interference of Mr. MITCHELL'S
 followers, coal will be mined.

The King of Southern Poets.

For some months two lovers of South-
 ern song, the *Virginia-Pilot* of Norfolk
 and the *Charlotte Observer*, have been
 discussing with equal amiability and
 learning the comparative merits of Old
 Dominion and Tar Heel poetry. The
 exhibition of metrical goods has been
 surprising, but until a few days ago it
 was hard for the conscientious and un-
 prejudiced Northern inquirer to make
 up his mind whether North Carolina
 or Virginia was sovereign of the Southern
 lyre. Now doubt has vanished. The
 Mother of Presidents is the Mother of
 Poets. The Norfolk connoisseur has dis-
 played samples which North Carolina
 cannot match. The Hon. HOMER HAR-
 LOW of Quince is the greatest, sweetest,
 most limpid and most flowing of Southern
 bards. Here follows the proof of our
 assertion:

"Nineteen and two, September one.
 These things have our good people done.
 The Baptist meeting at Swift Run
 Has to a happy conclusion come."

Many confessed, some dared to falter.
 Rev. A. J. HANCOCK, a strong exhorter,
 Persuaded many to seek the altar,
 And laid fifteen beneath the water.

Rev. Mr. HALL—good Methodist man—
 At Northampton church, in a homely
 "Cantabrigia," May 29, The Carriage
 public schools opened yesterday. Supt.
 G. M. Holliday, in consultation with
 the sixty teachers Saturday, recommended
 some important changes in the manage-
 ment and the curriculum of the schools.

Some Mr. Holliday has advised that
 the Bible be studied more in the depart-
 ment of literature. Let the gentlemen
 take another look at the trust and corpora-
 tion above of the State of Pennsylvania.

I have to occupy too much of the valuable
 space of the *SUN*. It seems to me that
 the fault of Mr. Magenta's dissertation on
 this subject are faults common to most writ-
 ings on the subject, including President Roose-
 velt's. Indifference of statement
 and a loose method of a priori reasoning from
 assumptions far from self-evident.

Four other appointments yet to fill
 South River, Mt. Vernon and Starsville, Va.
 Three other denominations will
 hold their in union at Rockville.

Farmers are following for wheat.
 Have enough of Indian corn to eat.
 Cabbage, potatoes, Irish and sweet.
 With some delinquency in meat."

HOMER HARLOW of Quince is no
 subtle and mystic spirit. He writes
 of familiar things, the meeting house
 and the farm, but his strain is not pe-
 destrian. He skims along by "bap-
 tizing" and above the cabbage. He
 is in the air, but in sight of earth; and
 those winged heels of his are never too
 far from the ground.

Dr. E. M. GRIFFIN of Davis county,
 N. C., the *Observer's* candidate, ad-
 vances a higher flight and ampler pinion,
 and addresses a "Soliloquy to the Uni-
 verse." He will never cease to be dear
 to the admirers of the Agawam THEO-
 CRITUS, Gen. SAMBO BOWLES. The
 germs of all the Bowlesian pastorals
 and bucolics are here:

"Since the brilliant dawn of creation,
 Thy urning laws are fulfilled.
 Therefore this brief commentary
 That men might be thrilled."

Some flowers greet us every spring.
 Their bloom and color never change.
 And shed the same aroma over all."

Many centuries have come and gone.
 Kings, kingdoms have tottered to their fall.
 But a specific seed will produce the same.
 The morning glory ever clings to the wall."

As the poetical papa and forerunner
 of BOWLES, Dr. GRIFFIN is welcome; and
 he is welcome for his own brilliant crea-
 tions and commentary; but compared
 with that minstrel of Quince he is the
 white of an egg without salt to canvas-
 back duck and Burgundy. We find
 in the "Soliloquy to the Universe" no
 lines equal to that famous old North

Carolina verse wherein infancy used
 to be beguiled:

"Pitch, tar and turpentine all begin with A"
 The haunting charm of
 "Cabbage, potatoes, Irish and sweet
 With some delinquency in meat."

is a delight and will be a treasure of
 every well-furnished memory.

The revelations concerning the Dock
 Department during the regime of Com-
 missioner MURPHY would have had a better
 effect upon the public mind if the Com-
 missioner of Accounts had not timed its
 publication manifestly with the purpose of
 affecting the internal politics of Tammany
 Hall.

The public is very much interested in Dan
 Patch. In him, for the moment, the hope
 of a lower record in harness is centered.
 It regards with concern, therefore, the
 rashness with which Dan's powers have
 been taxed to accomplish the desired feat.

He is asked to beat the record of Star
 Pointer in the fifth year of his life and the
 second year of his harness. When Star
 Pointer was at Dan's age he had made a
 record of but 2:14. In 1885 he made this
 2:04, and in 1894 it became 2:02. It was
 in 1887, the third year after his rise to fame,
 that he paced in 1:57.

Dan Patch is young and vigorous. Some
 may argue that he can never be better than
 he is. But experience shows that the
 harness horse is of slow development
 and also that tasks seemingly below his
 ability are not unlikely to impair his fu-
 ture power. We hope that this year Dan
 Patch has not had too much to enable him
 to beat the record next year; but after his
 appearance at the Empire track meeting
 this week he certainly will have had
 enough.

ABOUT THE LAW'S FAILURE TO REACH TRUSTS.

A Remarkable Reply to a Demand for Particulars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SUN*.—Sir: In be-
 ginning a reply to H. H. I wish to thank
 the *SUN* for its illuminating sub-headline, "About
 the Notion That the Law Doesn't Reach
 Trusts." To credit to President Roosevelt
 the law of New Jersey, it is not only
 with unflinching courage and sub-
 stantially, "The Federal Government should
 be given the power to control the trusts."

In his speech in this city the President
 intimated in order to make such control
 that an amendment to the constitution might
 be necessary. THE *SUN* considered the idea
 "revolutionary." In my first communication
 to this newspaper I pointed out that the trust
 was an improved method of doing business
 economically, that, like all improvements,
 it would remain, and the only way to meet
 new conditions was by an extension of the
 law to cover those conditions, and this the
 President desired.

Referring to me, he said, "Will he kindly
 state in what particulars trusts or 'gigantic
 corporations' have preference, before the
 law, over other corporations? Will he show
 in what particulars the corporation is more
 entitled by law than the trust or 'gigantic
 corporation'?"

My legal friend will find among the first
 principles of his law the rule that the juris-
 diction of a State ends at its border, thus
 for instance, a corporation organized under
 the laws of New Jersey, and supplied with
 means enough to do business in many States,
 generally does very little business in New
 Jersey and a great deal of business outside
 the jurisdiction of New Jersey. For the
 purpose of a great deal of business outside
 the jurisdiction of New Jersey, the corporation
 does business beyond the force and jurisdic-
 tion of the laws which created it. How
 can the State of New Jersey, in the State of
 New Jersey, let me repeat H. H.'s much-worried
 question, "Will he kindly state in what
 particulars trusts or 'gigantic corporations' have
 preference, before the law, over other
 corporations? Will he show in what particu-
 lars the corporation is more entitled by law
 than the trust or 'gigantic corporation'?"

As to the second interrogatory, Will he
 show in what particulars the corporation is
 more limited by law than the trust or
 "gigantic corporation"? Let the gentleman
 take another look at the trust and corpora-
 tion above of the State of Pennsylvania.
 I have to occupy too much of the valuable
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